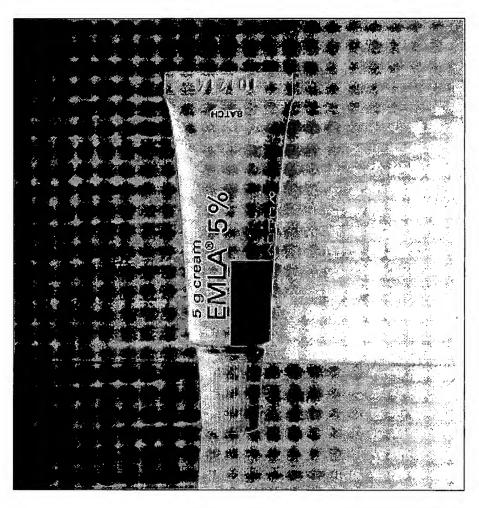
Directions For Use

Section 6

EMLA® CREAM



Presentation

EMLA cream is an oil-in-water emulsion system in which the oil phase consists of a eutectic mixture of lidocaine and prilocaine in a 1:1 ratio. One gram of EMLA cream contains lidocaine 25 mg and prilocaine 25 mg.

Recommended dosage and administration

Surface	Procedure	Application of EMLA Gream
Skin		Apply a thick layer of cream to the skin, approx 1.5 g/10 cm² under an occlusive dressing.
Adulis	Minor procedures, eg. needle insertion and surgical treatment of localised lesions	Approx, half a tube (2 g) cream for a minimum of 1 hour and a maximum of 5 hours.
	Dermal procedures on larger areas, eg. split-skin grafting	Approx. 1.5–2 g/10 cm ² for a minimum of 2 hours, and a maximum of 5 hours(1).
	Debridement of leg ulcers	Approx. 1.5 g/10 cm ² under occlusive dressing, 30-60 minutes. Maximum dose 10 g.
Children	Mnor procedures, eg. needle insertion and surgical treatment of localised lactors	Approx. 1 g/10cm ² Application time approx. 1 hour.
Children 6-11 years Children 1-5 years Infants 3-11 months (2) Neonates 0-2 months (2,3)		Up to 20 g and 200 cm ² . Up to 10 g and 100 cm ² . Up to 2 g and 20 cm ² . Up to 1 g and 10 cm ² .
Gentral mucosa Adults	Surgical treatment of localised lesions, e.g. removal of genital warts. (condylomata acuminata)	Apply approx. 5–10 g EMLA for 5–10 minutes. No occlusive dressing is required. Commence procedure immediately thereafter.
Leg ulcers Aduits	Mechanical cleansing/ debridement of leg utcer (s)	Apply a thick layer of cream, approx. 1–5 g/10 cm² up to a total of 10 g to the leg ulcer(s). Cover with an occlusive

(1) After a longer application time the anaesthesia decreases.

ulcer should begin immediately minutes to a maximum of 60 minutes. Cleansing of the on removal of the cream.

dressing for at least 30

- (2) See also 4.4 Special precautions for use p.37.
 (3) Contact your local AstraZeneca representative for status of approval in children < 3 months of age in your country.

skin. Two hours after the actual application the maximum anaesthesia is achieved and The recommended application time varies depending on the indication and the skin area to be anaesthetised, but usually ranges between 60 and 120 minutes on intact the anaesthetic effect lasts for several hours.

Delicate skin, e.g. around the eyes, on the lips or on the genital skin of the male, has a more rapid uptake and anaesthetic response.

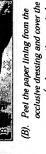
On genital mucosa the recommended application time is 5-10 minutes. The duration of the anaesthesia is shorter, approximately 10-20 minutes.

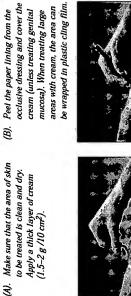
minutes prior to treatment and for a maximum of 60 minutes. Clearsing of the ulcers In the treatment of leg ulcers it is recommended that cream is applied for at least 30 should begin without delay on removal of the cream.

Instructions for use





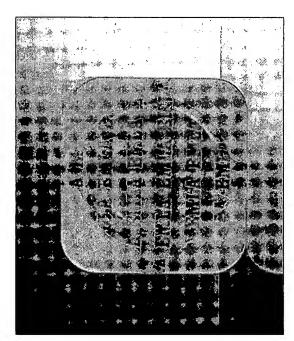




(C). Smooth down the edges of the dressing securely and then remove the paper frame.

on the dressing. After the correct cream and clean the entire area. should commence immediately (D). Record the time of application mucosal procedures, treatment after the removal of the cream. application time, remove the For leg ulcer and genital

EMLA® PATCH



Presentation

EMLA patch is a unit-dose formulation of EMLA in the form of a dressing with built-in occlusion. One EMLA patch consists of an absorbent cellulose disc which is saturated with I g of EMLA emulsion 5% (active ingredients: lidocaine 25 mg and prilocaine 25 mg) and affixed to a patch system of laminate backing and adhesive tape frame. The contact surface area of the EMLA-saturated disc is approximately 10 cm².

EMLA patch is suitable for use in the provision of dermal anaesthesia prior to all needle insertions and for minor superficial skin surgery on localised lesions.

The EMLA patch offers certain advantages:

- the product simplifies application of EMLA as it requires minimal patient and staff instruction
- it is self-occlusive
- it delivers a precise dose per application, minimising the likelihood of over- or underdosing
- it simplifies home application of EMLA and, where available over the counter, it enables the patient to easily apply EMLA before visiting the doctor.

Recommended dosage and administration

Surface	Procedure	Application of EMLA Patch
Skin		l patch anaesthetises an area of $10\ \mathrm{cm}^2$.
Adults and children aged > 1 year (1)	Minor procedures, eg. needle Insertion and surgical treat- ment of localised lesions	Apply EMLA patch to the selected skin area. Minimum application time 1 hour.
Infants 3–11 months (2)		Application time: approx. I hour. Based on clinical data for EMLA cream, not more than two EMLA patches should be
		applied at the same time in infants aged 3-12 months.
Neonates 0-2 months		The approximate application time is 1 hour. A longer application time has not been
		documented in neonates. Not more than one EMLA patch should be applied at the same time (3).

- (l). For children over one year old, please refer to the dosing recommendations for EMLA cream.
 - (2). See also 4.4 "Special precautions for use" p. 37.
- (3). The size of the patch makes it less sultable for use on certain parts of the body of meanates and infants.

Instructions for use







- (A). Make sure that the area is clean and dry. Take hold of the aluminium flap of the aluminium flap of the patch and bend it back. Hold the corner of the skincoloured patch layer and pull the two layers apart to separate the adhesive surface from the aluminium paper backing. Do not touch the white round pad, which contains
- (B). Place the white round pad over the area to be treated. Press firmly around the edges only of the patch to ensure good adhesion to the skin. Do not press the centre during application as emulsion might squeeze out under the adhesive.
- vund pad (C). Record the time of application on the dressing. After the correct patch to application time, remove eston to the patch and clean the skin.

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